The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 7.—Fourth Year. VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1887. No. 77

NEW GOODS.

150 doz Merino Socks at 25c a pair, worth 40c
100 „ Heavy All-Wool Socks, 25c per pair

These goods are disappearing very fast. Come at once if you want a bargain.

These goods cannot be replaced.

A. GILMORE,
Merchant Tailor & Clothier,
JOHNSON STREET, VICTORIA.

FRENCH CASSIMERES,

JUST ARRIVED AT

Leask & Morrison's,
THE FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
GOVERNMENT STREET.

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Personal, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 50 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents; and if longer than one week, 75 cents additional to the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $5 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED.—One first-class Waiter. Apply at the Oriental Hotel. sep1

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A woman to take charge of a family in the country. Apply to Box 256, Victoria. sep6 tf

WANTED.—A Matron and General Servant for the Protestant Orphans' Home. Apply immediately by letter to MRS. CRIDGE, Box 232 Victoria.

Nanaimo Free Press, Vancouver News and Wiarton Guardian please copy. sep10

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN NEEDLE Co., 46 and 48 Front Street East, Toronto get up the Neatest, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cents for Sample of New No. 4, finished in fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment. Write to Mr. Kowby, 41 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

LOST.

LOST—A small roll of BANK NOTES, fastened by an elastic band. Any one bringing the same to THE TIMES office will be handsomely rewarded. sep3 3t

TO RENT.

TO LET.—A neatly furnished house in a centrally located part of the city, with all conveniences. Will be let on reasonable terms to a good tenant. Apply at the TIMES office. Sept 3 6td

TO LET.—Store and Dwelling combined, also a Cottage of six rooms, on Humboldt street, near Government. Enquire of W. J. Pendray & Co. sept1 6t

TO RENT.—A Furnished Bedroom, or Bedroom and Parlor, very conveniently situated. Apply at this office. au19

FOR RENT.—A Restaurant, and 15 rooms, doing a good business in connection with a Hotel; a good chance for a man and wife who thoroughly understand the business. For particulars apply at this office. my4

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a safe Rowing Boat, 16 feet long; in good repair. Apply at Howard's Hotel, Esquimalt. sep5 6t

FOR SALE.—A Kern Organ, four sets reeds, 10 stops; nearly new; price $110. Apply to D. Rife, Johnson street, between Blanchard and Quadra streets. sept5 6t

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A desirable Farm of Three Hundred Acres, eight miles from town. Lake frontage. Particulars at J. J. Angelo's, Bastion street. july15 tf

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a paying trade; centrally situated within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars "HOTEL," TIMES office.

TEAS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

JOHN BOYD,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Teas, Wines and Spirits. Finest Scotch Whiskies, specially selected for their excellent qualities, are unsurpassed in the Province. P. O. 483 YATES STREET. febtmly

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R.—Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple corner Douglas and Pemberton streets.
mar3 12m R. B. ESNOUL, Secretary.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets, on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
ROBERT MITCHELL, Secretary.

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, L'd.

Notice of Reduction in Price.

FROM date of 1st September the price of Gas will be reduced from $4 to $3 per thousand feet. All discounts will be discontinued. Services pipes within forty feet from the centre of the street will be laid down free of charge.
By order of the Directors,
C. W. H. THOMSON, Secretary.
aug26 1m

A. W. JONES,
Real Estate and Financial Agent.
AGENCY OF THE
Canada Life Assurance Co'y.
Two doors from Telegraph office, Government street. jy2

Teacher Wanted.

A DULY QUALIFIED TEACHER wanted for Prairie Public School. Applications to be sent to ROBERT McKIM, Secretary of Trustees. sep6

J. P. DAVIES & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Grand Pacific HOTEL,

Corner of Johnson and Store Streets.

Friday, Sept. 9th, 1887.

AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.

Under instructions from David M. Ellis, Esq., we will sell on the premises the entire contents of this well known Hotel, comprising

Contents of 60 Bedrooms,

Dining, Kitchen and Bar

FURNITURE, Etc.

Billiard and Pool Tables, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer. sep6

C. P. N. Company (L'd.)
For Fort Simpson and Intermediate Ports.

Str. Sardonyx, CAPT. MEYER, WILL LEAVE
Thursday, Sept. 8, at 6 p. m.
JOHN IRVING, Manager. sep5 4t

From London to Victoria, B. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL AT once place a First Class Sailing Ship On berth in London for Victoria, B. C. September loading. Having quick despatch, bulk of cargo being engaged. Shippers ORDERS BY MAIL will be in time for this vessel, or by cable through the undersigned, or to MESSRS. H. J. GARDINER & CO. Gresham Buildings, London, E. C.
ROBERT WARD & CO.,
Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.
August 29, 1887. aug30

FOR SALE,

The Steam Tug Spitfire,
VERY REASONABLE.
Apply to COWAN, SHAW & CO. aug18 tf

NEW ERA In House Building.

MONEY SAVED, SAFETY AND COMFORT insured, by using
Burris' Patent Building Lumber and Lath.
Applicable to Floors, Walls, Roofs and all manner of exterior finish, plain or ornamental. When coated with cement has the appearance of stone; it is fire, water, damp and vermin proof; cool in summer and warm in winter; has no voids to harbor vermin as in other buildings; cheaper than the common wooden structures and in every way superior. Samples and full particulars on application to
S. C. BURRIS, Architect,
Corner Government & Broughton Streets, Victoria, B. C.
sep2

Congregation Emanuel.

The distribution of seats in the Synagogue for the ensuing year will take place on Sunday next, the 11th inst. Persons desirous of renting one or more of the same will please make application to the Board of Trustees on or before that date.
Victoria, Sept. 5th, 1887. sep5-6t

REMOVAL.

S. C. BURRIS, ARCHITECT,
Has Removed to Corner Government and Broughton Streets, Rooms 7, 8 and 9 Hinsley Building. 3ap

CANADIAN LIBERALISM

Messrs. Trow and Paterson Address a Victoria Audience.

Canadian Politics from a Liberal Standpoint Ably Discussed.

Messrs. James Trow, M. P., South Perth, and William Paterson, M. P., South Brant, addressed a meeting of the citizens of Victoria in the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday night. The meeting was a goodly-sized one, and thoroughly representative in its composition, for in the audience there were a number of ladies and many of our most prominent business men. All shades of politics were represented. The best of order prevailed, the speakers receiving the best hearing they ever had anywhere. This is a marked characteristic of Victoria audiences, for so long as a speaker comports himself properly nowhere else will a better hearing be recorded him than in Victoria, be his subject what it may. Many came out last night prepared for a treat, and they were not disappointed. Mr. Trow's exhaustive speech on Northwest affairs, and his expose of other political topics, as well as his laudation of the province and its resources, and his admiration for Victoria and her surroundings were fully appreciated by the audience. Mr. William Paterson was in fine feather and wound up for one of his matchless efforts. It was evident that his reputation had preceded him, for on coming forward he was warmly applauded. From start to finish his utterances were a continuous flow of eloquence. His points were well taken; the sentences short and pointed, and his similes so plain that the most obdurate could hardly help being convinced that the policy of the Liberals was the correct one for this country. A more powerful or convincing speech was never before delivered in Victoria. Mr. Paterson sustained his reputation, vindicated the course of the Liberal party and left a favorable impression on his audience, which, in due time, no doubt, will be productive of much good.

Sharp to the minute the meeting was opened by Dr. Milne moving, and Mr. M. Conlin seconding, the appointment of the Hon. A. N. Richards to the chair. That gentleman briefly referred to the presence of Messrs. Trow and Paterson and the visit last year of Mr. John Charlton, M.P., and the impression his speech had made upon the people of this Province. He then called upon Mr. J. C. McLagan to read the following:

audience is here, but judging from your representatives I should say a large proportion of you are Conservatives. But even Conservatives give Mr. Blake credit for being honest and upright, for he is unquestionably both. At the last general election many of the Conservative party, the leaders at all events, were inclined to think that their day had come, and that Mr. Blake would be returned with his followers triumphantly over the whole of the Dominion, but it turned out otherwise. Conservatives in other parts of the Dominion—you don't know it here—do not fight very fairly, placing us at a disadvantage. In 1878 it was with the National Policy—some have considered it national humbug. I do not know how it affects you, but it does affect us in the East considerably, free trade having in a great measure ceased with the United States. Some articles should be free, such as sugar, tea, salt, and it seems to me some discriminating allowance should be made in consideration of the isolation of the Province. The tariff also

AFFECTED MANITOBA

very considerably. The farmers there purchased a large portion of their agricultural implements from the States, where these were made a specialty and gave greater satisfaction than those manufactured in the Province of Ontario. The imposition placed upon these implements by the government the Liberal party thought was oppressive and unjust as far as Manitoba was concerned. Tariff arrangements were very difficult to govern; the remoteness of the Provinces from each other, and their sometimes conflicting interests making it very difficult for any government to devise a scheme wherewith all should be equally satisfied. However, the government had tried everything, so far as he was aware, and yet, notwithstanding this excessive taxation, it was found that there was a large deficit—a larger by millions of dollars than in the days of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. He had traveled very extensively for years in Manitoba and the Northwest, having made seven different summer trips to those parts. He had traveled at his own expense, but had read, not long ago, of a gentleman who made a visit here who had a Pullman car, porters, &c., and notwithstanding these luxuries, his wines were furnished, his boots were blacked (laughter) and he had in fact all the paraphernalia that a nabob could require. The Northwest in his estimation, particularly Manitoba proper, possessed

LANDS INDISPUTABLY GOOD

and of inexhaustible fertility; though the description that had been given by some leading statesmen of its being all fertile was not correct. There were millions of acres there adapted for settlement, but unfortunately the lands were in the hands of a few and the ownership centralized. What the Liberal party wanted was distribution of real estate, believing that every poor man was entitled to a portion of God's heritage (Applause.) He intended upon his return to describe all the points of interest which he had visited, and while he had been highly pleased and delighted with his visit, could assure them that he could not truthfully say anything disparaging or discouraging of the country from the Illecillwaet to Victoria. It was true there were not the arable lands to be found in Ontario; it was true there were some boulders and rocks which the united strength of them all could not move; but there was no doubt imbedded in those mountains millions of wealth which, sooner or later, would be developed, and the construction of the railway, which had cost the country so much, would be paid for out of God's own banks—the mountains. [Cheers.] The climate he had found delightful, the evenings being cool, no matter how warm the day, differing in this respect from his own province, where there was a uniform heat. He paid a warm tribute to the appearance of our streets, the evident enterprise of our citizens, the taste displayed by the inhabitants on their private dwellings, and the abundance and well advised selection of the goods in the stores, which were on a par, if not superior, to any in the province of Ontario. Coming down the magnificent slopes of the mountain ranges

THE SCENERY

was delightful, and it would certainly attract those travelers who now seek to admire nature's grandeur in Switzerland and other parts of Europe. Since coming to this city, he had seen more knights and lords than he had ever before seen in his life, they being here in such abundance as to make this seem to be the "hub" of the nobility. (Laughter.) He had no objection to knights from the old country, or nabobs whose wealth was inherited from their forefathers, but he had a very strong objection to their taking root here. (Cheers.) The Reform party were not opposed to the construction of the Canadian Pacific line; their objection was that under the terms of the charter so much land was locked up and thus kept from the actual settler. Leaving Winnipeg one could travel nearly 60 miles to Portage la Prairie before coming upon a settler, because the land was held by speculators, and this was, to all intents, the most barren land in the Dominion. (Cries of shame.) Mackenzie during his administration had given out contracts for hundreds of miles of railway from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, making strenuous efforts to effect communication with British Columbia, but those were

YEARS OF GREAT DEPRESSION.

One year the crops was a total failure and three years partially so; importation of goods was checked, the revenue fell off and as a consequence there was a deficit, but nothing compared with what existed to-day. The annual expenditure of the country, then amounted to twenty-three and a quarter millions, a sum which Sir John Macdonald had stated was quite ample and sufficient, and any government exceeding it was doing injustice to the country. Yet notwithstanding this statement, thirty-five millions was not now sufficient, and this country, unlike the States had not the resources to stand it. Unquestionably we had all the elements of wealth, and if properly husbanded we should become a great people; but be for one condemned such lavish expenditure year after year. He had a great degree of friendship for the executive personally, and Sir John in particular; he liked them individually but collectively considered that they were recklessly extravagant. If his hearers were determined to support the Conservative party and keep men in power who have so recklessly squandered the country's means he did not know that they could do better than continue to send the gentlemen who at present represented them. They had passed some votes that he would not like to have passed, and had swallowed some very bitter pills (Laughter). He decried any attempt at neutrality on the part of members in an assembly where party lines were so strictly drawn that such an attitude was impossible. For their part, expecting that nothing could emanate from Mr. Blake, but what was pure and perfect, they could see no difficulty in following him (Laughter). The advent of somewhat better times when Sir John Macdonald took office was due not to Sir John but to providence, yet the Conservative party were not even honorable enough to

GIVE PROVIDENCE THE CREDIT

of bringing about this state of things (Laughter). He alluded to the exaggerated figures of Sir Charles Tupper in estimating the farming profits in the Northwest. The railway under the Mackenzie government would no doubt have been constructed, he did not know that it would be better for the road was well made, the curvatures, bridging and everything seeming to be in perfect condition. The Mackenzie administration, however, would not have taken the present route, but would have built the line by the Edmonton and Peace River country, which was better adapted for settlement. He referred at length to the iniquitous system of bonusing railways, of which members of parliament were promoters, and denounced the practice of representatives of the people seeking offices for themselves. The position of a member of parliament was an honorable one, and he should not ask for anything more. There are people here adapted for positions of trust and responsibility, and if you want to superannuate, for instance, your postmaster, there are men in the community who have done the work and are entitled to the position. The infamy of the Gerrymander Act was exposed, and the maladministration that led to the Indian rebellion and the sacrifice of two hundred valuable lives condemned. Alluding to the immense timber resources of the province, he pointed out the extraordinary waste that was continually going on along the line of railway, and concluded an excellent address by briefly touching on our trade relations with the United States. He resumed his seat amidst applause.

MR. W. PATERSON, M. P.

Mr. Paterson, having first of all returned his thanks to the members of the Liberal party of the city of Victoria, for the kind words they had spoken in the address jointly presented to Mr. Trow and himself, and also to the ladies and gentlemen present, many of whom, he should judge were perhaps not in political sympathy with the party he had the honor to represent, trusted that anything he had to say would be put in such a way that it would not wound or give any offence. "I am, said he," one of those who hold very strong views; I am

A MEMBER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY

(cheers); but I don't know that I could say anything unkind if I wished. I have received so much pleasure, so much kindness since coming amongst you that if any feeling of enmity or hostility had existed in me towards your people as supporters of the Conservative party it must have been banished from my mind. We have been touched by the kindness of many of your leading citizens placing themselves at our disposal, and your Mayor, courteous gentleman that he is (cheers), almost exclusively so, and many of these to whom we have had the honor of an introduction have made us feel very much at home. Now, we have a great and independent press in this country; but the tendency with them, perhaps, even as with public speakers, is to present their own side of the case in a little better light and the other side in a little darker shade or coloring than may be warranted, and I am conscious that it is but natural you should suppose I may fall into the same groove; but I desire to say nothing but what is strictly accurate and correct. In the first place I might say that

IN THE YEAR 1878

—I entered Parliament in 1872—Sir John's party came into power, having previously lost office through the terms of the railway charter with Sir Hugh Allan becoming public, and since that date our Conservative friends have been able to retain power. When, at the conclusion of 1878, the Liberal party were dispossessed of office, the great issue was the trade question. Our Conservative friends noticed a period of business depression; it was not alone over Canada, but also in England, throughout the American continent, Europe, India, Australia and in fact the whole world. People were feeling uneasy and were looking around for relief. Then it was that Sir John endeavored to play upon the passions or prejudices of the people to secure a political victory; and so we have the Conservative party who, I believe, were no more in favor of a high protective tariff than were the Liberal party, next adopting the cry of higher protective duties. Sir John, astute man as he is, saw the probability of the Conservative party being supplied from the Reform party, and went to Canada with the cry of "Canada for the Canadians," and carried the day. I believe that the principles of

ABSOLUTE FREE TRADE

would be the best for you if you could have it. (Cheers.) You want it, and most naturally for you are not manufacturers but buyers, and want to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market; but your representatives go to Ottawa and support a government that burdens the country with a weight so great as scarcely to be exceeded in any other civilized country. But I suppose your support can be explained by the probability that in other matters of policy you are in accord with Sir John Macdonald, and have to bear this in consequence. I do not want to persuade you that the policy of the Liberal party is absolute free trade, because that was not our policy, for we had adopted, and had in effect a revenue tariff. While it gave a revenue to carry on the affairs of the country it incidentally gave protection to the manufacturers to the extent of from 17½ to 20 per cent. That was the tariff during the Mackenzie administration, and when the manufacturers came and asked for higher duties the Reform party said: "No, this is a year of depression; the people are depressed, the country is poor, and this is no time to heap burdens upon it; we will endeavor to

CURTAIL EXPENDITURE

and conform it to our present revenue." [Cheers.] The other party said, "Increase the duties, protect manufacturers and keep Canada for the Canadians." It was done and we have in existence a tariff that averages from 25 to 35 per cent upon everything, take it all round. And you will understand something of what the people have to bear when I say I saw in Ottawa an invoice of iron that averaged 75½ per cent. *ad valorem*. Therefore it is that we joined issue with them and objected to the imposition of 70 and even 80 per cent. in order to encourage a few manufacturers at the expense of the general public. But it was carried, and to-day you have two or three sugar refiners, and what is the price of sugar? To-day I was talking with a gentleman who told me that sugar could be bought a short time ago in the United States for $3 20 per hundred pounds, and yet here it is now from 8¼ to 8½ cents per pound, granulated sugar. Take the Montreal refiners' quotation and take that of New York, and take the drawback off, with 25 per cent ad. val. and 1 per cent. specific duty, as under the Cartwright tariff, and you could get sugar at 1 cent a pound less than you are paying for it under the present tariff; and while you are doing this you would have

MORE MONEY

coming into the revenue. This is but one of the many illustrations of the manner in which the tarriff is arranged, and I wish to point out that when they assert that the policy of the Reform party is to wipe out all the industries of the country the Conservatives state something that is not correct. You are not a manufacturing but a consuming people. Now we have to take a general stand, and therefore the position I take in the House of Commons on any great question is to maintain a balance between all parts of the Dominion, and to make political principles bind in order to suit the country as a whole, first, and, after that, to suit the place which I may be representing. I wish to point out the fact that from '74 to '78, with the light taxation you had, all the manufactures of Canada were going on prospering and increasing. In 1876, at the World's Centennial in Philadelphia, I myself, as a Canadian, gazed with pride at the exhibit of Canadian manufactures there; and orders were given and

A TRADE COMMENCED

with Australia, India and other countries; and in 1878, under the Reform administration, there were manufactures being exported to 32 different countries to the extend of four millions of dollars per annum. Look at the trade returns and check the statement I have made. Another thing you will find is that there have not been as many manufactured goods exported by Canada since the introduction of the National Policy as were exported during the Mackenzie administration. [Cheers.] Take your returns and you will find for the years from 1874 to 1878 an increasing importation of raw cotton. What does that mean? That you had a steady increase of raw cotton, and that its manufacture was not killed but was prospering. You had your foundries and your machine shops; and, asking once for a single instance of an industry in existence under the National Policy that did not obtain during Mackenzie's administration, a man told me the manufacture of platedware was new. At the time I thought he was right, but since have found that even that

WAS NOT NEW.

Mark me, I do not say there are now no mills, no foundries, no machine shops, no factories that did not exist then. They would have gone on increasing anyway. There are a few manufactures in Victoria, but no one, I think, will claim that the National Policy has developed much here, and I would like to be shown a new line of industry that was not in existence before. An undue stimulus has been given by protection more than the necessities of the country required, and what is the effect to-day? Why, those gentlemen who rushed their capital into cotton mills under the high protective tariff simply overdid the matter, and there were hundreds of millions of capital locked up; and the result has simply been that these manufacturers for mutual protection have combined to stop the production, put up the price of the article and run the mills on short time. I consider myself just as good as any man working in my factory, and I consider every man working there

JUST AS GOOD AS I AM,

[cheers] but I say this, that if the rule is to prevail of the greatest good to the greatest number, and there are hundreds of operatives to one manufacturer, if, I say, any distinction is to be made it must be in favor of those hundreds. [Cheers.] The manufacturer is protected, but how have his employees been treated? There is where you see the injustice. We are protected, but there is no protection for the men who work for us; no protection for them under the National Policy. But why should this be? They have to hold their own against the labor market of the world. A manufacturer comes over to sell lines of goods from the United States, Germany, England or wherever it may be; and pays the customs duties, 35 cents on every dollar. That is all right for such as I, of course. That is 35 per cent protection, or advantage over the foreign manufacturer. But suppose that from England, or any portion of Europe, a mechanic or artizan comes over. He has to come and

SELL HIS LABOR

—which is all that he has to sell—and the working man of this country has to put his hand in his pocket to assist competitors against him. There is no protection for the working man (cheers). Is this right; is this fair or equitable? Within the last 6 or 7 years two millions of dollars have gone to assist immigration. How does that money get into the treasury? Largely by the taxes paid by the artizans and mechanics of this land, as well as by the money contributed by the manufacturers. Canada says to all the world, "Come over; there are homes for you, and we will welcome you;" but I take the ground that if you are going to give protection it is an unfair, an unrighteous thing to take the taxes paid so largely by the working classes to aid those whose object in coming is to pit their labor against those who are the means of bringing them there; and I moved in the House of Commons that

ASSISTED PASSAGES TO EMIGRANTS

of the laboring class should be abolished, and that if they come it should be by their own means; and with what result? Simply that every Conservative member voted it down while every Liberal voted for it? In alluding to the Independence of Parliament act, the speaker denounced in strong terms the conduct of the government in violating its spirit. Tory principles and Tory reform meant that the power to govern the people shall be vested in the King or in the government; but the principles of the Liberal party were that in the people should be vested the government of the people, and the power to make the laws under which the people shall dwell. [Loud cheering.] He instanced the history of older countries governed first arbitrarily, then by a limited monarchy, then by the nobles struggling to share in the power, then by the wealthier classes, and finally the arising of the Liberal sentiment and the extension of the franchise. And he believed that in Canada every British subject born, or every British subject by naturalization, over 21 years of age, should have

THE RIGHT TO VOTE

because he is a man! (Loud cheers). Having dwelt at some length upon the cutting up of the townships of Ontario so as to make it impossible to have a Liberal elected, thus thwarting the views of the people, to instance the extent to which this had been done he quoted a remark that had been made by Jos. Rymal who alluding to the North Riding of Brant, carved out of three counties—long narrow strips—said, "I don't think it would be any idolatry to worship that, for it resembles nothing in the heavens above nor in the earth beneath (Laughter). And so, "continued Mr. Paterson," this bill was introduced; and the little band of Liberals that was there fought and protested against it. The Conservatives said: "We can wear these men out;" and, unable to defend their conduct, they sat mute and dumb, and as resolution after resolution was moved, showing how unequal and unjust the measure was, and asking that it should be rectified, there was no reply. The Hon. Edward Blake made his speech, but no one answered it. They could see the justice of the position he had taken, they could see the infamy sought to be perpetrated—they dared not attempt to justify it—and it was:

"CALL IN THE MEMBERS."

And in they came, three to one, and voted it down. So another member stated his case. No reply. In the members came; down we went. And so it proceeded past midnight into the morning, and there we were, a little band fighting for our rights, for your rights, for the rights of all Canada, until we should be wearied out. But I am glad to tell you, sir, that there were honorable Tories who said: "We are willing to stand by our party when they are doing what we think is right, but we will not be a party to endeavor in this infamous manner to legislate men out of the House who cannot be defeated because of any ill-conduct," and they turned round and voted in favor of Mr. Trow, as they did in favor of myself; and so we were elected once more to sit in the House and represent our constituents. [Cheers.] If you could only have been in that House; if you could only have seen the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, than whom a more honorable man does not exist in the Dominion of Canada to-day (let his enemies be his judges), if you could have seen him when he rose with feeble voice and trembling limbs—he who had given his health and almost his life in the

SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY;

when, I say, he rose to protest and move against the dividing of his county, and the attempt that was being made to legislate him out of political existence, it would have made your very blood tingle. What did the Conservatives do? They treated him as they had all the others, with contemptuous silence. We thought that his age, his services and the experience he had given to his country entitled him to the courtesy of some answer. But no; with the same unbroken silence the members were called in and the proposition voted down even as the others had been." (Cheers.) The speaker spoke of the very principle of toryism being in the franchise act, and that if it had been passed as introduced it would have wiped one the political parties entirely out of existence, and that such legislation as that could not be enacted without endangering the state itself. The strong party-leaning throughout the manipulation of the whole bill was commented upon, and the almost utter impossibility of successful appeal from the decision of the revising barristers as appointed under it, and he maintained that it was, in short, an attempt by the government to take even the electorate into its hands, a measure virtually designed to enable the government

TO APPOINT THE MEMBERS

of the Commons as they now appointed the members of the Senate. The speaker vividly described the struggle made by the Liberals to defeat the Franchise Act, and how the fight lasted from three o'clock on a Wednesday afternoon until midnight the following Saturday. "At 8 minutes to 12" said Mr. Paterson, "Sir John moved that the committee report progress and ask leave to sit again, but before the question could be put, the Liberal leader like a lion rose to his feet. He had but 8 minutes, for he would not trench on the Sabbath, and though I have often listened to him with pleasure, I never listened with such admiration as I did then. Every word was as a sledge hammer, and as he denounced such cowardly infamy, the Liberals cheered him to the echo, while above the applause rang out his powerful eloquence, while the sympathy of the ladies in the galleries was evinced by the waving of their handkerchiefs; and, sir, bad as the Act is now, it was as nothing to what it was before it was amended." [Cheers.] After paying a warm tribute to the

NAME OF GLADSTONE,

whose struggles for reform had been alluded to in the address, the speaker, in taking leave of his hearers, spoke favorably of the resources of our country, the hospitality of our people, the order, morality and condition of our city; saying, in conclusion: "I have come upon your island; I have entered your city and enjoyed your hospitality, and as I go away I shall feel more deeply than I have ever felt before the interest I have in the welfare of this province, and in departing shall carry with me most pleasant memories of the people that dwell in the cities, in the valleys and in the mountains of this beautiful province. I thank you heartily for the patient hearing that you have given me." [Loud and continuous cheering.]

A vote of thanks having been returned to the speakers and chairman, the meeting dispersed.

The Police Force.

This morning Messrs. Almond Thomas and Hymand A. Levin were sworn in as members of the police force in room of Messrs. Lindsay and Redgrave, who leave the service. Mr. Thomas is from Esquimalt district and Mr. Levin has been a resident of Esquimalt since 1884, since which time he has been occupying positions of trust in the dock yard.

Wedding Tour.

Mr. T. Lewiston and bride registered at the Clarence Hotel yesterday. Mr. Lewiston's father is proprietor of the International Hotel, Portland, Oregon. The happy couple are spending their honeymoon in this city. THE TIMES extends congratulations.

B. GRAY & CO.,
VICTORIA.
Agents for British Columbia
nov26 D&W

Snowflake Flour,
FOR FAMILY USE,
IS THE BEST.
Ask your Grocer for it. Take no other.
MANUFACTURED BY
WISOM LANNING & CO.,
ALBANY, OREGON. aug14tf

OREGON MILLING CO.'S
Royal Flour.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at a place of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading experts to be the best they ever used.
For Sale by all leading Grocers.
JOHN WILSON,
Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria,
Agent for British Columbia.

VICTORIA
LOAN OFFICE.
Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.
UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale cheap.
44 JOHNSON STREET
Opposite Railroad Hotel. P.O. Box 570.

MOCCABELLA,
VICTORIA, B. C.
Private Boarding House.
Comfortable Home for Permanent Boarders
—OR—
TRANSIENT VISITORS.
aug5 1m

Jubilee Ginger Ale.
PARTIES wishing this delicious beverage for the 21st and 22nd, are requested to send in their orders without delay to
PHIL. R. SMITH.
Corner Douglas and Pembroke streets
Pints, 5c.; Quarts, 10c. per bottle

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON,

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lim'td.

At the Office Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

Delivered by Carriers in any part of the city, by the week, for ..... 25 cts
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Mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, daily, per annum 10 00
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THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, as follows:
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Subscription price strictly in advance.
When mailing money, letters should be registered to insure safety. Address,
THE TIMES P. & P. CO., L'D.,
Victoria, B. C.

WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1887.

THE LIBERAL MEETING.

The speeches at the Victoria Theatre last night by Messrs. Throw and Paterson, a very full report of which appears in this issue, were well received by an audience which unquestionably was not in political sympathy with the speakers. Only upon one occasion before, when Mr. Charlton electrified an audience in the same place has liberalism been so eloquently expounded in Victoria. The speech of Mr. Paterson was a clear, honest, moderate and powerful argument in favor of the policy of the Liberal party, of which he is a distinguished member, and carried the sympathies of those who heard it. Seed was sown that will germinate in the near future, for it was sown on soil prepared to receive it. A few more such speeches will make Victoria as Liberal in political sentiment as it now is apparently the very opposite.

KA LAKAUA'S KINGDOM.

The people of Hawaii, as a result of the recent revolt, have adopted a new constitution which King Kalakaua has been forced to sign. The new instrument imposes very considerable limitations on the power of the King, making the Legislature the real governing body. This is as close an approach to responsible government as it is possible to reach. No subsidy or tax is to be imposed except by consent of the Legislature, unless during a recess of that body, in case of great emergency, and then not without the concurrence of the Cabinet, the members of which are responsible to the Legislature. The King cannot declare war nor organize any military or naval force without the consent of the Legislature. The Legislature is to consist of twenty-four nobles and twenty-four representatives, sitting together, and is to assemble biennially, commencing next May. The constitution contains the usual provisions adopted in other monarchies of the constitutional type, regarding liberty of speech and of the press. The King has a veto on legislation, which may be overridden by a two-thirds majority of all the elective members of the Legislature.

AN IGNORANT CRITIC.

The enterprising and erudite editor of the Vancouver *Herald*, who has apparently constituted himself a sort of censor of the press of this province, has something to say about the finances and the comments of The Times in reference thereto. It says:

"The Toronto *Mail* reproduced the substance of The Times' article, and endorsed it. Our Victoria contemporary copies its own remarks from the *Mail*, and gives it as the *Mail's* opinion. The fact is the *Mail* knows nothing about the provincial finances, beyond what it got from The Times, and The Times draws upon its imagination for its facts. This shows how much dependence can be placed in many of the paragraphs found floating through the newspapers."

"This shows" how foolish, and egotistical, and nonsensical an editor can become when, uninformed himself, he attempts to appear clever at the expense of another. "This"—in *this* case "this" means the bald declaration of the *Herald* writer, and not the *facts* themselves—of course "shows" nothing whatever. We have already challenged contradiction of our estimate of the financial position, and when our contemporary refers to that estimate as "bogus information" and "slanders," he is exposing his ignorance. The *Mail* may not know very much about our provincial finances, but how much does the Vancouver *Herald* know?

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

From official circles in Washington the report emanates that an extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States at an early date is discredited. The extended treaty which the United States Senate refused to adopt at its late session is still pending, but as its opponents will be members of that body for at least two years to come, it is not regarded as probable that any effort will be made to negotiate a new treaty. A change in the present law is very much needed, as recent notorious failures in justice on both sides of the line have demonstrated; but as the British Government firmly insists that criminals of the dynamite stamp shall be included in the treaty and the United States Senate as firmly stipulates that the law shall not include such offences, no agreement has been reached. There are so few cases arising out of this species of crime, and so many relating to the minor offence of embezzlement, that a common sense present way out of the difficulty would be for the British Government to accept the United States view of the matter, and drop the dynamiter provision. Then an end would be put to the present scandalous state of affairs which enables the thieves of the United States to find a place of refuge in Canada and those of the Dominion to secure immunity from punishment by merely crossing the border. The disagreement on one point of a measure should not be permitted to prevent the enforcement of all the provisions on which unanimity has been reached by the contracting parties. But perhaps red tape methods permit of no relaxation. The greater the pity.

A GRAVE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The Toronto *Week*, in discussing the conflict of authority that has arisen between the Dominion and the Prairie Province over the question of disallowance, advances the following theories from its point of view: "If," says our clever contemporary, "any doubt the legal right of the Dominion Parliament—and therefore of the Government—to disallow the Red River Valley Railroad, they may be satisfied by a reference to the recent decision of the Privy Council in the matter of the Quebec Corporation Tax, which established that, while the Act of Confederation exhausted the whole range of legislative power, whatever was not thereby expressly given to the Provincial Legislatures rested with the Federal Parliament. The Provinces are in fact a creation of the central authority; not the central authority of the Provinces. The greater has power over the less; therefore the Dominion Parliament is within its right, legal and moral, when it disallows a Provincial Act either because it is *ultra vires* or because it is inconsistent with a policy adopted by itself, the supreme legislature. The C. P. R. was constructed, not solely for the benefit of Manitoba and the Northwest, but for the benefit of the whole Dominion; and anything that tends to thwart this purpose, though it inure to the advantage of Manitoba and the Northwest, may, if it do not also in equal measure benefit the rest of the country, be forbidden. Would not the diversion of the Northwest trade to the States damage the trade of Eastern Canada? And have Manitoba and the Northwest, which owe their present commercial value entirely to the enterprise of the older provinces, the moral right to evade payment of this debt—not only to evade payment of their portion of it, but to weaken the whole security? That is what they would do if they succeeded in giving the American competitors of the C. P. R. access to the Northwest. A few thousand settlers might thereby get lower railway rates; a few hundred land speculators perhaps would be enabled to get rid of some bad bargains; but those are not sufficient reasons for imperilling the success of a national enterprise such as the C. P. R. for putting at hazard the value of that great property. Ontario and Quebec are something in the position of a co-operative firm that has established a branch in the west; they will give it a due proportionate share of the common profits; but all must work together; it is unreasonable for the branch, after being set up in business, to ask to be allowed to trade on its own account, for the sole profit, and mainly with a competitor of the parent house."

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Condensed into Brief and Readable Paragraphs.

The expenses of the forthcoming marriage of the Emperor of China are estimated at nearly two millions sterling, to be raised by special contributions from the different provinces.

The Russian Government is taking steps to prevent the inculcation of republican principles in the schools.

The Austro-Hungarian regulars and militia are to be fully supplied with Mannlicher rifles before 1891, at a cost of over $18,000,000.

A new dock was opened at Cardiff on the 24th inst. It is capacious enough to accommodate the largest vessels, and adds 33 acres to Cardiff's dock area. It cost $3,000,000.

The latest of the many corners is the proposed whiskey combination, which claims to have control of 68 per cent. of the whiskey supply of the country. They may corner all they desire.

The wheat crop of Dakota is now estimated at 60,000,000 bushels, an increase of 2,000,000 over last year. The quality is excellent.

Lieut. Schwatka says he has seen in Alaska mammoth tusks of ivory in the curve of which a man could stand straight.

In the city of Akron, Ohio, 600,000,000 matches are made daily.

Hand-painted coffins it is said are the latest society freak in Boston.

Give Them a Chance.

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

Catarrah, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever is cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

The Place for Bargains.

J. Sehl has just opened, in addition to his well assorted stock of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth and Linoleum, a complete line of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, and Bar Glasses, the finest ever exhibited in the country, at remarkably low prices, having arrived before the advance in freight rates.

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Weekly Meeting—Another Bull-dozing Effort.

The Municipal Council met at 8:10 o'clock last evening. Present: His Worship the Mayor, Couns. Styles, Vigalius, Higgins, Braden and Barnard.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Mr. A. J. Langley, applying for a sidewalk on Meare street. Referred to Street Committee.

From Mr. G. H. Burns, Manager of the Bank of B. N. A., informing the Council that a cheque, unsigned by His Worship, would not be paid, and requesting that legal advice be obtained respecting the legality of cashing cheques without the Mayor's signature.

Coun. Higgins said that the only way to obtain His Worship's signature would be to take the Mayor into court and, if possible, compel him to attach his signature to cheques. He (Mr. Higgins) believed that His Worship was acting conscientiously, but the business of the city should not be blocked.

Coun. Barnard said that His Worship might reconsider the matter, and unless His Worship signed the cheque referred to in Mr. Burns' communication, he (Coun. Barnard) would not attach his signature to any more cheques.

His Worship informed Coun. Barnard that he needed no advice on the question and would not be dictated to.

Coun. Higgins hoped the Mayor would sign the cheque.

Coun. Styles said that he had signed a number of cheques whilst His Worship was absent from the city. The cheques were honored at the bank, and he could not understand why the manager refused to cash cheques at the present time.

Coun. Vigalius would leave the meeting if it was decided that no cheques would be signed.

Coun. Higgins moved, seconded by Coun. Vigalius, that Mr. Burns' communication be referred to the City Barrister. Carried.

From Mr. A. W. Jones, Secretary of the Board of Fire Underwriters, calling the attention of the City Council to the large quantity of coal oil stored within the fire limits. Referred to the Fire Wardens and Police Committee.

From On Hing, regarding a defective sidewalk on Fisgard street. Referred to Street Committee.

From the City Barrister respecting the payment of a reward to Officer Miller for arresting a man who is charged with enticing sailors to desert. Received and filed.

From twelve ratepayers on Ridge street praying for the construction of a sidewalk. Referred to Street Committee.

From Mr. S. C. Burris, requesting permission to test his patent fire-proof material on the corner of Government and Courtenay streets. Permission granted subject to the supervision of the Fire Wardens.

From A. E. Gray, requesting the City Council to subscribe for a number of copies of the *Journal of Commerce*, one issue of which will be devoted entirely to the city of Victoria.

His Worship appointed a committee consisting of Couns. Barnard, Vigelius and Higgins to confer with Mr. Gray.

From W. T. Drake regarding the burning of garbage and burial of horses on Cook street. Referred to Sanitary Committee.

ACCOUNTS.

Bills aggregating $3,495.45 were read and referred to the Finance Committee.

TENDERS.

For grading and graveling Oswego street: James Baker, $459; John Haggerty, $402; W. Irving, $402; Frank Lakin, $324; A. Beswick, $474. Contract awarded to Frank Lakin.

REPORTS.

From Street Committee, recommending that a sidewalk be laid on Fisgard street. Report adopted.

From Fire Wardens, informing the Council that Mrs. Haynes had constructed an addition to a wooden building within the fire limits and recommending that the Building By-Law be enforced.

Coun. Vigelius explained that Mrs. Haynes' had repaired a house on Broughton street which had been damaged by fire.

Moved and seconded that the city carpenter be instructed to remove the portion constructed since the late fire. Carried.

From the Park Committee, recommending the construction of a band pavillion on Beacon Hill. Report adopted.

The attention of the Council was called to the fact that the continuation of Chatham street, to Fernwood road, had not been handed over to city.

His Worship referred to the reserves which had not been handed over by the Provincial Government.

Coun. Vigelius stated that a number of ratepayers complained respecting the electric light.

Council adjourned at 9 p. m. until 8 o'clock next Monday evening.

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,
(LIMITED.)

Location of principal place of business ..... Victoria.
Location of Works ..... Cariboo.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Call No 14 of two cents per share, upon the members of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company (Limited), made on the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1887, is now due and unpaid in respect of the shares hereinafter specified, and that there is now due and unpaid upon the following described shares, on account of the said assessment, the amount set opposite the name of the holder of such shares, namely:—

Name.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.	Am't.
Richard B. Harper (part of)	473	180½	$3 61

The above mentioned shares, or so many thereof as will cover the amount due, with interest at the rate of one per cent per month from the sixteenth day (of July, A. D. 1887, and expenses, will be sold by public auction at the office of the Company, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, on Saturday the seventeenth day of September, 1887, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon.

By order of the Directors.
GEO. A. SARGISON,
Secretary.
Dated at Victoria, 5th September, 1887. sep8td

FOR RENTAL.

One, two or three Rooms, with conveniences attached, suitable for either Offices or Apartments, Situated corner Bastion and Langley Streets, commanding a view of the harbor. Can be had separately or en suite. Apply to THEODORE DAVIE.
sep3

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that L Mong Kow has been appointed Manager of our business from September 2nd, 1887.
KWONG ON TAI,
Cormorant Street.
Victoria, B. C., Sept. 5, 1887. sep7 2w

Express Wagon.

If you want an EXPRESS WAGON or TRUCK, ring up TELEPHONE NO. 26. Prompt attention guaranteed.
W. TRICKEY, T. CORDER, J. PORTER, and WM. LAMBERT.
sep2 1m

THE ATTENTION OF

TOURISTS AND VISITORS

As well as that of the general public, is directed to the

VICTORIA

Transfer Co.'s

LIVERY and HACK RATES.

This Company have the Largest and Finest Stables and the Best Stock of Horses and Vehicles in the City.

A Special Reduction in Livery charges is made for those desiring a short drive after Six in the evening.

Hacks supplied any hour of the day or night at reasonable and uniform rates.
ja18

THE LONDON

Guarantee & Accident COMPANY,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

City Office—10 Mincing St., London, E. C.

The Bonds of this Company are accepted as security by the Home, Canadian, Australian, and Indian Governments.

Accident Insurance on all Approved Plans.

$4 per annum will secure to any one in the "Select Class" $1,000 in case of death by Accident, or $5 Weekly Compensation if injured. Premiums for other occupations exceptionally low.

H. E. CROASDAILE,
General Agent for British Columbia.
Office—Government street, next door to Bank of British Columbia. sep1

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMP'Y,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Subscribed Capital, $15,000,000

Risks Against Fire

Accepted at Current Rates of Premium by

FINDLAY, DURHAM & BROD

Agents for British Columbi

September, 1887. sep1

NOTICE.

PIONEER SALOO

Corner View & Douglas Ste

ON account of my leaving for England, I appointed JAMES A. KING, late at Hive Saloon, as my successor, and hope friends and patrons will give him the patro accorded to me.

GEORGE BABBAG

Referring to the above, I am now on d and will be glad to meet both old friends new ones, and will do my best to secure a continuance of their patronage. Come and see The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars alw on hand.

sep2 2w JAMES A. KING

COME AND SEE

The undersigned has imported at great exp a Grand

Jubilee Orchestran

The only one which has ever been in B. C. magnificent instrument works automatic and is now set up in the Dancing Pavilion at

Gorge Pleasure Ground

Where parties can trip the "light fanta every day and evening, Sundays excepted.

WM. MARSHALL,
July13 Proprieto

Just Arrived

A CONSIGNMENT OF FINE AMERICAN

Buggies and Phaeton

By the Celebrated Makers,

Engor & Co. of Cincinnat

For Sale at Reasonable Prices

G. BYRNES,
aug 1 tf Fort and Langley Street

OPIUM.

SING WO CHAN

Cormorant Street, Victoria.

Are now able to supply their well known bra of "Prepared Opium" to the Wholesale Tra at lowest rates. aug30 1m

BOX FACTORY.

All Kinds of Paper Boxes Order.

G. H. ROEDDE,
Johnson Street, near Broad. au11

FOR SALE.

TWO FILLIES

One rising two years and the other rising three, from the best stock on the Island. Apply to WM. FORREST, au6 D & W 1m Cowichan.

NOTICE.

LANGLEY STREET,
Victoria, 3rd September, 1887.

DR. HARRISON being about to go to England, will be obliged by all persons indebted to him paying their accounts before the 1st inst.

All persons to whom he is indebted are requested to render their accounts. sept 3 1m

John Weiler,

MANUFACTURER OF

FURNITURE

OF ALL GRADES,

And Importer of

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

—AGENT FOR DOMINION—

WIRE MATTRESSES

Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Springs; awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also

IRON BEDSTEADS

Combined with above Mattress.

The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P. O. Box 218, Victoria, B. C.
ja26

COMPLETE REVOLUTION

IN

Monumental Work

WHITE BRONZE

MONUMENTS

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE of the following complaints: Rheumatism in all its stages; Lumbago; Sciatica; Neuralgic Pains and Pains in the Limbs from over standing or cold feet, and especially for Paralysis.

Testimonials can be seen by applying to Mrs J. B. Jackson, Fort street, above Blanchard.

All country orders sent free of charge by sending size of waist and No. of Boot, with price of goods, by addressing

MRS. J. B. JACKSON,
July19 1m P. O. Box 718, Victoria.

Jubilee Saloon

JOHNSON STREET.

(Below Government.)

The Finest Fitted Up Five Cent Resort in Victoria.

John Wieland's celebrated Philadelphia Lager Beer always on draft. Free Lunch and Lunch to order. Polite attention.

ja14 DECKER & SMITH, Proprietors.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.

Just received, a large quantity of Manufacturers' Remnants of

SWISS EMBROIDERIES.

Columbia House,

Corner of Fort and Broad Streets.

YOUNG BROS., New England BAKERY.

ICE CREAM.

WEDDING CAKES

Made to order on short notice.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City.

Fancy Cakes, Bread, Pies and Crackers.

may17

THE GENUINE

BELL ORGAN.

MANUFACTURED BY W. BELL & CO., GUELPH, ONT.,

Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized High Class Instrument manufactured in the country.

The Superiority OF THE

Bell Organ

has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Intending purchasers will do well to call on the AGENTS FOR VICTORIA

C. A. LOMBARD & Co.,

Government Street.
sep11

D. E. CAMPBELL

DRUGGIST,
Fort Street,
VICTORIA,
The only place to obtain

THE B. LAURANCE Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

DR. HAMNET HILL, Ottawa writes: I find it well worth.
DR. RAND Chief Supt. Edu., N.B. writes: That he testifies to the optical skill of Mr. B. Laurance.
DR. J. W. MACDONALD, V. P. Med. Asso., Can. writes: Ten years suffered with pain in the eyes, glasses entirely relieved them.
DR. JENNINGS, V. P. Med. Asso., Can. writes: I have had many opportunities of judging of their excellent qualities.
DR. MARSDEN, Pres. Coll. Phy's and Surg., P.Q. writes: I will recommend them to my patients.
DR. SLAYTER, Pres. Med. Coun., N.S. writes: Recommending him as a skilful, experienced and reliable practical optician.
DR. SEWELL, Dean Med. Fac. Laval writes: Thoroughly well posted in your profession.
DR. H. C. HERBERT, F.R.C.S. Chief of H. M. Med. Staff writes: I recommend you as a skilful optician worthy of patronage.
DR. TOBIN, F.R.C.S., Halifax writes: Where Lenses are required, consult Mr. Laurance.
DR. ALMON SENATOR writes: Found them well cut and thoroughly serviceable articles.
DR. G. STERLING RYERSON Toronto writes: I was enabled to read by lamp light with comfort, a thing I had not done for some months previous.
DR. C. E. MARTIN, Toronto writes: I believe you to be a thoroughly practical optician.
DR. SULLIVAN, writes: Better satisfaction than any I have tried hitherto.
writes: I have much pleasure in strongly recommending him as a

The highly SENTORING properties of the Vitrified Spectacles and Eye-Glasses are testified to by almost every leading Medical man in England and Canada.

To be obtained only of D. E. CAMPBELL, Fort street. ja22 6m

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Head Office: 164 St. James Street, Montreal.

Assets $1,573,027 10
New Business during 1886 ..... $3,397,000 00

The rapid progress made by the Company may be seen from the following statement:

	Income.	Assets.	Life Assurances in force.
1872	$ 48,210 93	$ 546,461 95	$1,064,350 00
1876	102,822 14	715,944 64	2,214,093 00
1880	141,402 81	911,132 93	3,881,479 14
1884	278,379 65	1,274,397 24	6,844,404 04
1886	373,500 31	1,573,027 10	9,413,358 07

J. E. CRANE, General Agent for British Columbia.
Office—Room 8, Spencer's Arcade, Victoria. my11 2meow

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY

(LIMITED.)

THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY S. MASON,
CUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE: 56 New Broad St. LONDON, ENGLAND

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company, and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a General Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE AT LOW RATES. Town Lots and Farming Lands for sale on easy terms. my17 D&W

Caledonia Steam Dye Works

DOUGLAS STREET,
NEXT TO ROYAL HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to do all kinds of

CLEANING AND DYEING.

Particular attention paid to the dyeing of Shawls, Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing, Feathers, Silk Fringe, Lace, Velvets, China Crape and Paisley Shawls, Damask Curtains, and Piece goods. Shawl and Blanket Scouring. Fancy Rugs cleaned.

Jun24 JAMES ALLISON.

S. S. HYAMS.

OPTICIAN, 307 Fort Street, between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to sight; twenty-five years experience in fitting glasses; satisfaction guaranteed. OPTICAL GOODS EVERY DESCRIPTION. dec30 1m

THE

Goldstream House,

FIRST-CLASS.

This new and commodious Hotel has been recently completed, and is furnished throughout in the most fashionable style.

It is located among

LOVELY SURROUNDINGS,

About 10 miles from Victoria, at the second Station of the E. & N. Railway, and can be reached by wagon road or railroad.

The vicinity of this Hotel is noted for its

Excellent Hunting Grounds.

It is also the oldest and most favorite Summer resort in the Province.

The Bar is detached from the new building.

PRIVATE SITTING & DINING ROOMS.

Suites of Apartments for Families and Parties.

For terms, &c., apply to

JAMES PHAIR,
July4 Proprietor.

Allan Quatermain

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," "SHE," "JESS," "THE WITCH'S HEAD," ETC.

CHAPTER VI.

THE NIGHT WEARS ON.

As may be imagined, at the very first sign of a Masai the entire population of the mission station had sought refuge inside the stout stone wall, and were now to be seen—men, women and countless children—huddled up together in little groups, and all talking at once in awed tones of the awfulness of Masai manners and customs, and of the fate that they had to expect if those bloodthirsty savages succeeded in getting over the stone wall.

Immediately after we had settled upon the outline of our plan of action as suggested by Umslopogaas, Mr. Mackenzie sent for four sharp boys of from 12 to 15 years of age, and dispatched them to various points whence they could keep an outlook upon the Masai camp, with orders to report from time to time what was going on. Other lads, and even women, were stationed at intervals along the wall, in order to guard against the possibility of surprise.

After this the twenty men who formed his whole available fighting force were summoned by our host into the square formed by the house, and there, standing by the bole of the great conifer, he earnestly addressed them and our four Askari.

"Men," said Mr. Mackenzie, after he had put all the circumstances of the case fully and clearly before them, and explained to them the proposed plan of our forlorn hope—"men, for years I have been a good friend to you, protecting you, teaching you, guarding you and yours from harm, and ye have prospered with me. Ye have seen my child—the Waterlily, as ye call her—grow year by year from tenderest infancy to tender childhood, and from childhood on toward maidenhood. She has been your children's playmate, she has helped to tend you when sick, and ye have loved her."

"We have," said a deep voice, "and we will die to save her."

"I thank you from my heart—I thank you. Sure am I that now, in this hour of darkest trouble, now that her young life is like to be cut off by cruel and savage men—who, of a truth 'know not what they do'—ye will strive your best to save her, and to save me and her mother from broken hearts. Think, too, of your own wives and children. If she dies, her death will be followed by an attack upon us here, and at the best, even if we hold our own, your houses and gardens will be destroyed and your goods and cattle swept away. I am, as ye well know, a man of peace. Never in all these years have I lifted my hand to shed man's blood; but now I say strike, strike, in the name of God, who made us to protect our lives and homes. Slayer to me," he went on, with added fervor—"slayer to me that while a man of you remains alive ye will strive your uttermost with me and with these brave white men to save the child from a bloody and a cruel death."

"Say no more, my father," said the same deep voice, that belonged to a stalwart elder of the mission; "we swear it. May we and our die the death of dogs, and our bones be thrown to the jackals and the kites, if we break the oath! It is a fearful thing to do, my father, so few to strike at so many, yet will we do it or die in the doing. We swear!"

"Ay, thus say we all," chimed in the others.

"Thus say we all," said I.

"It is well," went on Mr. Mackenzie. "Ye are true men and not broken reeds to lean on. And now we will begin our preparations in good earnest."

The men who were to form each little party were carefully selected, and still more carefully and minutely instructed as to what was to be done. After much consideration it was agreed that the ten men led by Good, whose duty it was to stampede the camp, were not to carry firearms; that is, with the exception of Good himself, who had a revolver, as well as a short sword—the Masai "simi" which I had taken from the body of our poor servant who was murdered in the canoe. We feared that if they had firearms the result of three cross fires carried on at once would be that some of our own people would be shot; besides, it appeared to all of us that the work they had to do would best be carried out with cold steel—especially to Umslopogaas, who was, indeed, a great advocate of cold steel. We had with us four Winchester repeating rifles, besides half a dozen Martinis. I armed myself with one of the repeaters—my own; an excellent weapon for this kind of work, where great rapidity of fire is desirable, and fitted with ordinary flap sights, instead of the usual cumbersome sliding mechanism which they generally have. Mr. Mackenzie took another, and the two remaining ones were given to two of his men, who understood the use of them and were noted shots. The Martinis and some rifles of Mr. Mackenzie's were served out, together with a plentiful supply of ammunition, to the other natives who were to form the two parties whose duty it was to be to open fire from separate sides of the kraal on the sleeping Masai, and who were fortunately all more or less accustomed to the use of a gun.

As for Umslopogaas, we know how he was armed—with an ax. It may be remembered that he, Sir Henry, and the strongest of the Askari were to hold the thorn stopped entrance to the kraal against the anticipated rush of men striving to escape. Of course, for such a purpose as this guns were useless. Therefore Sir Henry and the Askari proceeded to arm themselves in like fashion. It so happened that Mr. Mackenzie had in his little store a selection of the very best steel English made hammer backed ax heads. Sir Henry selected one of these, weighing about two and a half pounds and very broad in the blade, and the Askari took another a size smaller. After Umslopogaas had put an extra edge on these two ax heads, we fixed them to three feet six helves, of which Mr. Mackenzie fortunately had some in stock, made of a light but exceedingly tough native wood, something like English ash, only more springy. When two suitable helves had been selected with great care, and the end of the haft notched to prevent the hand from slipping, the ax heads were fixed on them as firmly as possible, and the weapons immersed in a bucket of water for half an hour. The result of this was to swell the wood in the socket in such a fashion that nothing short of burning would get it out again. When this important matter had been attended to by Umslopogaas, I went into my room and proceeded to open a little tin lined deal case, which had not been undone since we left England, and which contained—what do you think?—nothing more or less than four mail shirts.

It seems almost laughable to talk of steel shirts in these days of bullets, against which they are, of course, quite useless; but where one has to do with savages, armed with cutting weapons such as assegais or battle-axes, they afford the most valuable protection, being, if well made, quite invulnerable to them. I have often thought that if only the English government had in our savage wars, and more especially in the Zulu war, thought fit to serve out light steel shirts, there would be many a man alive today who, as it is, is dead and forgotten.

To return: on the present occasion we blessed our foresight in bringing these shirts, and also our good luck in that they had not been stolen by our rascally bearers when they ran away with our goods. As Curtis had two, and, after considerable deliberation, had made up his mind to wear his combination one himself—the extra three or four pounds' weight being a matter of no account to so strong a man, and the protection afforded to the thighs being a very important matter to an individual not armed with a shield of any kind—I suggested that he should lend the other to Umslopogaas, who was to share the danger and the glory of his post. He readily consented, and called the Zulu, who came bearing Sir Henry's ax, which he had now fixed up to his satisfaction, with him. When we showed him the steel shirt, and explained to him that we wanted him to wear it, he at first declined, saying that he had fought in his own skin for thirty years, and that he was not going to begin now to fight in an iron one. Thereupon I took a heavy spear, and spreading the shirt upon the floor, drove the spear down upon it with all my strength, the weapon rebounding without leaving a mark upon the tempered steel. This exhibition half converted him; and when I pointed out to him how necessary it was that he should not let any old fashioned prejudices he might possess stand in the way of a precaution which might preserve a valuable life at a time when men were scarce, and also that if he wore this shirt he might dispense with a shield, and so have both hands free, he yielded at once, and proceeded to invest his great frame with the "iron skin." And indeed, although made for Sir Henry, it fitted the great Zulu like a skin. The two men were almost of a height; and though Curtis looked the bigger man, I am inclined to think that the difference was more imaginary than real, the fact being that, although he was plumper and rounder, he was not really bigger, except in the arms. Umslopogaas had, comparatively speaking, thin arms, but they were as strong as wire ropes. At any rate, when they both stood, ax in hand, invested in the brown mail, which clung to their mighty forms like a web garment, showing the swell of every muscle and the curve of every line, they formed a pair that any ten men might shrink from meeting.

It was now nearly 1 o'clock in the morning, and the spies reported that, after having drunk the blood of the oxen and eaten enormous quantities of meat, the Masai were going to sleep round their watch fires, but that sentries had been posted at each opening of the kraal. Flosie, they added, was sitting not far from the wall in the center of the western side of the kraal, and by her were the curse and the white donkey, which was tethered to a peg. Her feet were bound with a rope, and warriors were lying about all round her.

As there was absolutely nothing further that could be done then we all took some supper and went to lie down for a couple of hours.

The bed whereon I lay was near an open window that looked on to the veranda, through which came an extraordinary sound of groaning and weeping. For a time I could not make out what it was, but at last I got up, and putting my head out of the window stared about. Presently I saw a dim figure kneeling on the end of the veranda and beating his breast—in which I recognized Alphonse. Not being able to understand his French talk, or what on earth he was at, I called to him and asked him what he was doing.

"Ah, monsieur," he sighed, "I do make prayer for the souls of those whom I shall slay to-night."

"Indeed," I said; "then I wish that you would do it a little more quietly."

Alphonse retreated, and I heard no more of his groans. And so the time passed, till at length Mr. Mackenzie called me in a whisper through the window, for of course everything had now to be done in the most absolute silence. "Three o'clock," he said; "we must begin to move at half past."

I told him to come in, and presently he entered, and I am bound to say that if it had not been that just then I had not got a laugh anywhere about me, I should have exploded at the sight he presented armed for battle. To begin with, he had on a clergyman's black swallow tail and a kind of broad rimmed black felt hat, both of which he had donned on account, he said, of their dark color. In his hand was the Winchester repeating rifle we had lent him; and stuck in an elastic cricketing belt, like those worn by English boys, were, first, a huge buckhorn handled carving knife with a guard to it, and next a long barreled Colt's revolver.

"Ah, my friend," he said, seeing me staring at his belt, "you are looking at my 'carver.' I thought it might come in handy if we came to close quarters; it is excellent steel, and many is the pig I have killed with it."

By this time everybody was up and dressing, so I put on a light Norfolk jacket over my mail shirt, in order to have a pocket handy to hold my cartridges, and buckled on my revolver. Good did the same; but Sir Henry put on nothing except his mail shirt, steel lined cap and a pair of "veldtschoons" or soft hide shoes, his legs being bare from the knees down. His revolver he strapped on round his middle outside the armored shirt.

Meanwhile Umslopogaas was mustering the men in the square under the big tree, and going the rounds to see that each was properly armed, etc. At the last moment we made one change. Finding that two of the men who were to have gone with the firing parties knew little or nothing of guns, but were good spearmen, we took away their rifles, supplied them with shields and long spears of the Masai pattern, and told them off to join Curtis, Umslopogaas and the Askari in holding the wide opening—it having become clear to us that three men, however brave and strong, were too few for the work.

THE SOLITARY HEARER.

Once there came a minstrel singing,
When the skies were fair,
All about his clear notes flinging
Through the summer air.
Throngs rejoicing gathered around him,
Hailed him as their king;
With his own bright flowers they crowned him,
Plaited in his spring.

One sweet note, too softly uttered
For the eager crowd,
Faintly sounding pinions fluttered
Through their shoutings loud.
Straight to me the blithe breeze brought it,
Where I stood apart;
And my waiting spirit caught it,
Hid it in my heart.

Distant bells of fame are singing
For that minstrel's lay;
Fragment of the deathless singing
Fameless stays with me.
—Catharine S. Holmes in New York Graphic.

What He Did.

An Alabamian who is worth $100,000 today was asked how he got his start when the war closed.

"Do you mean what was the first thing I did?" was the reply.

"Yes."

"Well, I headed across the country for Selma. When I got within ten miles of the town I stopped at a house for dinner. It was a place owned by an old chap who did a heap of blowing to egg the Confederacy on, but had not gone to war himself. He wanted to charge me a dollar greenback for the meal. I offered him $20,000 in Confederate money. He got mad, and I said:

"'Here, old man, is the money you helped to make, and I'm carrying around two bullets shot into me in the war you helped bring on. Now come out here!'

"He came out and I set to and gave him the durndest licking an old fire eater ever got, and when he hollered 'enough' I threw the money into the fire and walked off. That's the first thing I did after the war, and that's what I date my prosperity from."—Detroit Free Press.

Unprepared.

"Let's see, you're a witness in that case which comes off to-morrow, aren't you?" queried Wigwag.

"Yes," replied Filtrip.

"Which side summoned you?"

"I don't know."

"Don't know! Why, man alive, how are you going to testify then?"—Detroit Free Press.

Crime Must Not Go Unpunished.

Kansas Judge (to prisoner)—What was your reason for murdering the man in such a cold blooded way?

Prisoner—Yer honor, he pronounced dopot "daypo."

Kansas Judge—Ten dollars or thirty days.—New York Sun.

REMOVAL.

THOS. W. FLETCHER

HAS REMOVED TO THE

Poodle Dog Building, Yates Street,

Where he has on hand, left from the fire, a few of the most popular of

SEWING MACHINES,

The "Domestic."

—ALSO—

KNITTING MACHINES.

The Wonder of the World.

The Wanzer Lamp,

Fifty Candle Power. No Globe; No Chimney; No Smoke; Non-Explosive; Burns only One Pint of Oil in 12 hours. Take them on trial.

Fancy Chandeliers for the same Lamp, &c.

Domestic Paper Fashions.

The Little Wonder Washer.

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Turkish Rug Mat Patterns and Hooks.

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Sewing Machine Oil, and Needles for all Machines, &c.

may 12

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Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—**Johnson Street between Broad and Government.** a24

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FOR FAMILY USE,

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other.

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THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

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aug 8 1m

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PARTIES wishing this delicious beverage for the 21st and 22nd, are requested to send in their orders without delay to

PHIL. R. SMITH,

Corner Douglas and Pembroke streets

Price, 50c. Quarts, 75c. per bottle.

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FRESH

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BY EXPRESS EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

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YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

TOWN OF FARWELL.

Lots for Sale.

ALLSOP & MASON.

Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that GEORGE H. COUVARETTE, lately employed by us, is no way connected with, or authorised to solicit Life Insurance or collect money for us.

H. F. HEISTERMAN & CO.,

Estate Agents and Agents Mutual Life of New York.

17th August, 1887. aug 17-1m

NOTICE.

DRS. McSWAIN & DEARDEN respectfully notify all parties indebted to them for professional services or otherwise, that all accounts must be paid on or before the 12th September and all accounts standing against the firm must be presented before that date, as Dr. McSwain intends leaving the Province for the Winter. Bills settled either at the office, Fort street, or Dr. McSwain's residence, Pandora street.

Victoria, August 29, 1887. aug29 tf

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

SECTION 69, Lake District.—Whereas the Certificate of Title of Bernard F. Dillon, of Esquimalt District, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned section, bearing date the 23rd day of January, 1883, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate: Notice is therefore given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

CHAS. J. LEGGATT,

Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 25th August, 1887. aug27 1m

Estate of William Lohse, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE will of the deceased, dated 31st. December, 1886, has been admitted to probate by the Hon. H. P. P. Crease, a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and that all persons indebted to or having claims against the Estate are to make payment or application for payment, as the case may be, at the office of Mr. Theodore Davie, corner Bastion and Langley Streets, where a copy of the will can be inspected.

Dated May 21st, 1887.

THOMAS GEIGER,
CHAS. J. PHILLIPS, } Executors.
THEODORE DAVIE.

my 22

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Notice to Claimants under the "Act Relating to the Island Railway, the Graving Dock and Railway Lands of the Province."

The Company is now prepared to issue Conveyances of Title to all Claimants entitled to the same under the provisions of the above Act, and who have fulfilled the requirements of the British Columbia "Land Act, 1884."

R. DUNSMUIR,

President.

JOHN TRUTCH,

Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., July 25th, 1887. july28

No. 149.

A BY-LAW.

Passed 17th August, 1887.

To Repeal "The Water Works Commissioner and City Surveyor By-Law, 1878."

Be it enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. "The Water Works Commissioner and City Surveyor and Water Works Engineer Salary By-Law, 1878," No. 43, is hereby repealed.

2. This By-Law may be cited as a "By-Law to repeal By-Law No. 43." [illegible]

Victoria Water Works

Regulation By-Law.

Until otherwise ordered by the Water Commissioner by notice to be published seven days before taking effect, from the 1st day of Apr to the 30th day of September, both inclusive in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Water Works shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling except during the hours between five o'clock in the evening on the respective days mentioned and nine o'clock in the next following morning, namely:

In YATES STREET WARD, on Mondays and Thursdays.

In JAMES' BAY WARD, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In JOHNSON STREET WARD, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Water Works shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside of the limits of the said city. Consumers of water of the said Water Works will please note the above and govern themselves accordingly, as the Bylaw will be strictly enforced.

THOMAS RUSSELL,

Water Commissioner.

City Hall, May 27, 1887. may27

In the Supreme Court of B. C.

J. B. HARRISON, *Plaintiff,*

—AND—

The Victoria Transfer Co., Ld., *Defendants.*

Pursuant to the order of Sir M. Begbie, Knight Chief Justice, made this day, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the estate credits and effects, both real and personal of the VICTORIA TRANSFER CO. Ld., and all parties indebted to the said Company are notified to pay the same to me forthwith, and to no other person.

The Garnishee Order made by Mr. Justice Gray was rescinded on the 22nd August instant.

JAMES CHAS. PREVOST,
Receiver.

Dated the 31st Aug., 1887.

RUPTURE.

Egan's New Scientific Truss

After 15 years of labor and trial, on this appliance, it is now perfect, will *hold any case of Hernia*, during hardest work or severest strain. In running, jumping or lifting. *CURED RUPTURE* where all others failed even to hold. The proprietor of *this paper has evidence of these facts. Send Stamps* for treatise, containing *your neighbor's testimony*, price list, &c.

Please mention this paper, describe your rupture, and say if it comes down, and if on right, left, or both sides, also *kind of work you do.*

Address DR. J. Y. EGAN, Hernia Specialist, Toronto, Canada. may30 D&W

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New and complete in all appointments. feb21 MRS. HIBBERBURG, Proprietress.

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mar15 EMMA GOLD, Proprietoress.

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sept4 1y J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

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W. BUCKETT,

TRUCK AND DRAYMAN,

Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons', Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 8-1me

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THE NORWICH UNION

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Yards and Cesspools cleaned, Wells dug and cleaned. Contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with J. Finlayson, grocer, corner of Government and Broughton streets, or Rossi & Gleeselman, Yates street, will be promptly attended to. aug27 1y

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Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., disorder of the presence in the system of Poisons common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and gaseous, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

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PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. R. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bros., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer from

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Lack of Nerve, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, and prompt relief.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. nov1 D&W

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS

PILLS.

The Great English Medicine.

PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.

MONTREAL.

CHAS HAYWARD

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Langley Street, Victoria.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBINSON

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS $75

No Vacations

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

☞ Ladies admitted into all departments.

☞ Send for circulars

FOR SALE,

Craigflower Steam Mills

Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of

OATMEAL

Is the Province. Also,

A PEARL BARLEY MILL

Together with a SAWMILL, 36 inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to

sep 21 D. F. ADAMS.

Railways.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo RAILROAD.

TIME CARD NO. 4

To take effect at 8:20 a.m. on Wednesday, June 1st, 1887.

Going North. HEAD DOWN.

No. 2 Passenger, Fri., Sat., and Sunday	No. 4 Passenger, Daily	STATIONS.
Do 8.30 A.M.	Do 2.30 P.M.	RUSSELL'S, via W.
8.40	2.40	HUSULAH
8.45	2.45	SOUTHAM
8.50	2.50	COBBLE HILL
8.55	2.55	MERRIDALE
9.05	3.05	KOKSILAH
9.15	3.15	DUNCANS
9.25	3.25	CHEMAINUS
9.40	3.40	NANAIMO 65
Ar 10.00	Ar 4.00	NANAIMO
Lv 11.00	Lv 5.00	WELLINGTON
Ar 12.10		
Lv 12.00		
Ar 12.25		

Going South. HEAD UP.

No. 1 Passenger, Daily	No. 3 Passenger, Mon., Wed., and Fri.
Lv 1.00 P.M.	Ar 11.40 A.M.
1.15	11.25
1.20	11.20
1.25	11.15
1.35	11.05
1.45	10.55
1.55	10.45
2.05	10.35
2.20	10.20
Ar 2.40	Lv 10.00
Lv 2.50	
Ar 3.00	
Lv 7.00 A.M.	

CHEAP RATES.

Until further notice Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare will be issued to any point on the line, good for three days, including the day of issue.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY.

Return tickets to all points for a single fare save as under, will be issued on Saturdays and Sundays only, good for return, until the following Monday inclusive.

No full fare return tickets for a single fare issued between Nanaimo and Wellington or other points distant over four miles where single fare is 25 cents.

R. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, General Supt.

R. K. PRIOR, General Freight and Passenger Agent. aug1

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY

Shortest, Quickest,

AND IN EVERY RESPECT,

THE BEST ROUTE,

TO

Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Portland, New York, Boston, St. Paul & Chicago.

Daily Solid Through Trains

FROM

VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL.

☞ NO CHANGE OF CARS. ☜

Through Second-class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES

Tourists and others desiring to visit the Grandest in the World. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers. Practice—delighting every one who has visited the Mountains, Lakes and Rivers.

☞ When going East, purchase Tickets by this Line.

Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of the

Canadian Pacific Navigation Company whose steamers make close daily connection, with all through trains.

G. V. BEATHCOTE, Contracting Agent. D. R. MUNRO, Ticket Agent.

D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.

To San Francisco, Cal.,

BY WAY OF THE

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

Quicker in Time Than Any Other Route between

VICTORIA & SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave Victoria daily, except Sunday at 6 a. m.

Arrive in San Francisco at 7:40 a. m. Third Time 36 hours.

ONLY TWENTY MILES STAGING between Ashland and Cole's.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS between Portland and Ashland, Cole's and San Francisco.

Fare from Portland to Sacramento and San Francisco:—Limited First Class, $22; unlimited, $20; limited emigrant, $15.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent. jel

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 7.

Taking effect June 1st, 1887.

Burrard Inlet Route

VICTORIA TO

Vancouver and Moodyville.

Daily except Sunday, at 2 o'clock. Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria.

Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island.

Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock

Plumper Pass

Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.

Leaves New Westminster for Victoria.

Monday at one p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Tuesday, at 4 a. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass.

Thursday at 4 o'clock.

Steamers for HOPE and WAY LANDINGS leave New Westminster every Monday. For CHILLIWHACK and WAY LANDINGS every Thursday and Saturday.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 28 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLETON, Agent, New Westminster. JOHN IRVING, Gen. Agent, Victoria.

March 17, 1887.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1887.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Kurtz's Jubilee Cigars are now ready.*

—CEREALINE FLAKES, a breakfast delicacy, at Neufelder & Ross. *

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT *

—For a delicious MILK PUNCH or a *genuine* COCKTAIL go to the Pritchard House. *

—Steitz Bros. are prepared to supply their celebrated ICE CREAM in quantities to suit, by the glass, quart or gallon. *

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., and views of Alaska, for sale at R. MAYNARD's, Douglas St. *

—The cohoes averaged 80 to the boat on Monday, but on Tuesday the number dropped to 25. The presence of humpbacks accounts for the decrease.

—You can have Brown's celebrated CLIMAX WASHING POWDER at greatly reduced prices, manufactured by PENDRAY & Co., Humboldt street, Victoria. *

—Mrs. H. Wolford, of Surrey, died at St. Mary's Hospital, New Westminster, after undergoing an operation for the removal of internal cancers.

—Pendray & Co. have only sent a part of their No. 1 soap east. You can have your orders promptly filled by them on Humboldt street. *

—Families requiring extra quantities of sugar for preserving purposes will find it to their advantage to purchase at FELL & Co's. *

—Prior to his departure for the East Sir Arthur Blackwood left a substantial subscription with Mr. Shakespeare for the funds of the Y. M. C. A.

—W. H. PENNOCK, practical jeweler and diamond setter, DRAKE'S BLOCK, upstairs, Government street. Best quality latest styles, reasonable prices, gold plating and general repairs. P. O. Box 66. *

—Mr. S. L. Coffin, of New Westminster, died suddenly on Tuesday morning. He came from Batavia, Ill., about a year ago, and was engaged as chemist for Curtis & Co.

—A consignment of BESSON & Co.'s celebrated PROTOTYPE BAND INSTRUMENTS AND CORNETS are now on the way for M. W. WAITT & Co., who are the *sole agents* for B. C. *

—The people cast are good judges of soap, that's just the reason they buy largely of Pendray & Co. We keep a full stock on hand of soap that is soap. You try it. *

—REDUCED PRICES:—Just received over 250 patterns fine mouldings, steel engravings and all latest pictures in stock. Framing and mounting a specialty. JOS. SOMMERS, Government street. *

—Having just completed two more piano-fortes, we respectfully invite the public to call and inspect them during the next few days when they will be shipped. MOOWEN & JORDAN, corner Fort and Broad streets. *

—Capt. Webber now considers himself the best abused man in the province. He suggests that the bold, bad young man of the *Colonist* procure one of his photograph and paste it in his hat for reference purposes.

Consignees.

Per Starr: Vair & B, G Steitz, Joe Levy, S J Pitts, T Earle, McDonald Bros, Langley & Co, F W Foster, Victoria Gas Co, J B Clow.

Smoke "Creme de la Creme" Cigars.

The Barnard Castle.

The owners of the Barnard Castle have abandoned the idea of attempting to raise her, and have decided to strip her of her fittings and cargo.

Really! The Creme de la Creme.

From New York.

A nice line of Haman & Son's celebrated Boots and Shoes for men arrived at ERSKINE'S BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, corner Government and Johnson streets.*

Creme de la Creme Cigars; A. B. Gray & Co., Agents.

Good Investments.

We have several FIRST CLASS BUSINESSES for sale, and those wishing to invest in Victoria should first call on us. PICKERING & Co., Fort street, box 654. *

Black and Tan Cigars.

Laugtry.

Ladies kid laced boots, something VERY NEAT, late of arriving will be sold CHEAP at ERSKINE'S BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, corner Government and Johnson streets. *

Tony Cigars.

Just Out.

I Haven't for a Long Time, (song.)
Dream of Summer Night, (song.)
Boys in Blue, (song.)
Jackets O' Blue, (sailor song.)
Swinging, (waltz.)

At Lombard's Music Sto

Gladstone Cigars.

Cheap Goods.

Talk is cheap but if you want bargains remember that the B. C. Stationery Co. continue to sell at as low prices as any house in British Columbia of which *fact* we will convince any who favor us with a *call*. *

Passengers

Per steamer Geo. E. Starr: D E Gilman, H N Hutchison, wife and son, Rev D Lewis, Miss M Jackson, Mrs Le Prince, Robt Wood, M R Kelly, W J Ewart, Armstrong, Roberts, G Meichle, J M Keary, H W Cordwell, L Boomwell, wife and child, J N Fell, Stillman and wife, Dixon, Mrs Renton, Roller, Fory, C J Dempster, Mrs A Gaudin, B Reiss, W Kelly, E J Thompson, M Meany, McLeod, Mitchell, Mrs G C Phinney, Lawson, Meyer.

Has Become a Reality.

Last year a lengthy interview appeared in THE TIMES with Mr. Everett Fraser, an extensive tea merchant in New York and Yokohama. Then the establishment of a Pacific steamship service was merely in contemplation. Now it is a reality. Already four vessels have reached this province from Yokohama and Hongkong, to be followed in a short time by another. Mr. Fraser is agent for these steamers, and expresses himself as satisfied that an important trade will are long develop itself in connection with the service. The practibility and the shortness of the route via the C. P. R. from Liverpool to Hongkong has been established. All that is now wanted is return cargoes to and from the Orient and the Occident. The scheme has made a favorable impression with Americans as well as with British importers, who are not slow in recognizing the advantages possessed by the Canadian route. The experiment tested with this season's tea crop was eminently satisfactory and certain to result in diverting a considerable portion of the tea trade from other channels to the British Columbia route. His visit is necessarily a brief one. He thinks of returning east to-morrow morning.

PROVINCIAL POLICE COURT.

[Before E. Johnson, Q. C., S. M.]

Two blue-jackets named Frank Young and John Starkey, were charged with assaulting Mr. Dobbin by striking him on the head with a stone.

Mr. Dobbin sworn: Was walking down the Esquimalt road in company with Mr. John, engineer of the Triumph; saw the prisoners, and behind them was a Chinaman bareheaded; asked the Chinaman if prisoners had his hat; he answered yes; witness told the Chinaman to get his hat; he followed the blue-jackets and when witness was near the road leading to the Club witness told the Chinaman to take his hat and he would see fair play; prisoners entered the bush and laid down; followed them and took the hat off Young's head and gave it to the owner; looked at Starkey's cap to see his name, which was not in the cap. The engineer said he would take it on board to ascertain the name of its owner. Mr. John left and witness proceeded home; heard voices and footsteps, and saw prisoners running in the same direction; when five yards away Starkey picked up two large stones and said, "where is my cap;" he then approached, and using very foul language, said he would smash witness' face in; told prisoner that the engineer had taken the cap on board; Young ran after the Chinaman and returned without catching him. Starkey attempted to strike witness who parried his blow and pushed him away; he ran to meet his chum and said, "Come on mate, we will break his b —— head in." Young put his arms around Mr. Dobbin and they fell together, and Starkey struck witness on the head with a stone; received another blow behind the ear and also two bruises on the left arm. Young was very drunk and to that witness attributed his escape from being killed. Called to a petty officer to assist me, but said he was in a hurry and passed on. The petty officer returned when he saw Mr. Wake coming and the prisoners run away. Starkey was not very drunk.

In answer to Starkey, Mr. Dobbin said he did not strike at prisoner with a stick.

In answer to His Honor, Mr. Dobbin stated that his wounds consisted of a cut on his mouth, a cut on his head, one on his arm, one behind the ear, two bruises on his elbow and a bruise below the hip. Consulted the staff surgeon as soon as possible.

Dr. Fitzgerald, staff surgeon in charge of Naval Hospital, testified to the dangerous character of the wounds inflicted, which closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Young and Starkey made statements regarding the assault stating that they thought Mr. Dobbin intended to hit them with the stick which they asserted they attempted to take from him.

His Honor committed the prisoners for trail at the assizes.

Supt. Roycraft applied for a remand in the Seabird case. Remanded until Tuesday next.

THE ORIENTAL STEAMERS.

They Must Call at Victoria or Lose Traffic.

This forenoon a lengthy conference took place between Mr. Everett Fraser, Capt. Webber, Mr. D. E. Brown, and the Hon. R. Dunsmuir, Mr. R. P. Rithet, Capt. Irving and others relative to the Chinese-Japan steamers calling at this port for the purpose of discharging and receiving freight as well as putting off the mails and landing passengers. The whole matter was discussed in all its bearings, and somewhat warmly at times. It was held by the Victorians—and justly so—that those in charge of the service had never consulted Victoria on the subject. No representations had been made as to what the company wanted or expected. Had such an intimation been given every effort would have been made to meet their views. The people of Victoria were most anxious to see the service a success, but if their interests were to be ignored and the place given the go by, the people felt they would look elsewhere for assistance and patronize lines not hostile to the city. They were in full sympathy with the railway company in its efforts to secure an Imperial subsidy, provided an intelligent and liberal policy were pursued towards Victoria, whose trade and commerce was of that importance that a recognition of the just rights would not be ignored. The outer wharf was being extended another 100 feet. It was being built in the most thorough and substantial manner; the depth of water there would now be sufficient to float the largest of these vessels. The excuse of having to overhaul the cargo was a mere subterfuge, one that would not hold good or withstand an investigation. Assurances were given that hereafter mails and passengers would be landed. That, however, was not satisfactory, for nothing less than an unloading of the Victoria cargo here will meet the wishes of our importers. This, then, will be the only solution of the difficulty.

An Unfair Attack.

The *Colonist* in its issue of this morning displays its animus towards Captain Webber in a most unfair manner. The Captain is accused of making "defective arrangements," a charge of which he is not guilty. On the last two occasions of the incoming steamers, acting as representative for the owners of the steamers, the Captain issued instructions for these vessels to land both mails and passengers at Victoria. For reasons, which need not be now repeated or made known to the public, the Parthia passed by. The miscarriage of Capt. Webber's instructions, in the case of the Abyssinia, are familiar to our readers, namely, the failure of the Burrard Inlet pilots to board the ship. The Captain in these respects cannot be held responsible for the ship's behavior, nor can the charge of a breach of faith be made against him. He now assures us that in order to prevent a recurrence of these troubles in the future instructions have been cabled to the vessels at Yokohama to call at and land passengers and mails for Victoria here. He does not consider himself responsible for the behavior of a couple of gentlemen who were on board the Maude last night, as that steamer's guests, who behaved themselves in an unseemly manner, interfering with matters not of their concern and making things generally disagreeable. A repetition of such conduct will be guarded against, as steps will be taken to prevent none but passengers and officers on board.

Important.

The goods damaged by water in consequence of the *fire* in the Arcade building will be sold at private sale commencing on Tuesday at Spencer's Arcade. Brussels Carpets, Tapestry Carpet, Felt and Hemp Carpet, Rope Matting, Kidderminster and Three-ply Carpets, Hearthrugs, Mats.

Men's and Boys' Hats, Caps, Ties, Gloves, Shirts, Socks, Underwear; also the goods damaged by the smoke. All goods will be marked in plain figures and sold for cash only. *

Excursion

To the SAN JUAN GROUP and PORT ANGELES—The U. S. mail steamer Evangel will sail for the above ports on Friday next the 9th inst., returning the same day, affording several hours for enjoyment on the American side, returning to the city in the evening; fare for the round trip only $1.50; a limited number of tickets are on sale at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

The Fisheries Commission to Deal with Trade Questions.

Sir John's Foolish Threat—Anarchists and Socialists.

BERNDARD REPENTING.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Sarah Bernhardt has been on a pilgrimage to Lourdes and the Parisians are speculating as to whether she is about to retire to a nunnery.

GLADSTONE DECLINES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Gladstone has replied to the invitation to the Centennial celebration of the adoption of the American constitution at Philadelphia. In it he says: "Had I any option in the case I could not but accept, but the limitation of my strength and time, and the necessary pressure of other engagements, make we know too well that I have none. I must therefore decline the most flattering proposal I ever received."

SOCIALISTS ATTACKED.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 8.—Neiuwenhuis, Socialist agitator, was tendered a reception last night by the Socialists of this city. A crowd stoned the building in which the reception was held and tore down and burned the Socialist flags. Several men forced an entrance into the house and smashed the Socialist emblems and made a general wreck of the furniture. The Socialists fled through the back door. The police charged the mob and succeeded in dispersing it. Quiet was not restored until midnight.

O'BRIEN'S PROSECUTION.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8.—The chief event in Ireland this week will be the prosecution of William O'Brien in Michaelstown tomorrow. Already Labouchere and Brunner, members of Parliament, have arrived in Dublin en route for Michaelstown, with the intention of witnessing the proceedings in court. Dillon and several Irish members will also go down on Friday and an immense concourse of people from Cork and surrounding counties will assemble and demonstrate.

THE EXETER DISASTER.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Dr. Ball, who has been examining the heaps of human remains deposited in the stable yard near the Theatre Royal, reports having found forty-eight trunks of bodies, but it is impossible to identify any of them. The total number of corpses so far found is 170. The subscriptions for the families of the victims now amounts to five thousand dollars, and is rapidly increasing. The coroner's jury visited the ruins of the theatre to-day with Mr. Bell, and then went to the hospital and took the testimony of several of the injured. The inquest was adjourned till Friday. The number of victims by the Theatre Royal fire at Exeter is now estimated at 188, as follows: Bodies identified 68; charred bodies unrecognizable 46; heap remains probably 30; dead in hospital 9; calcined remains still in the ruins 35. Startling incidents of the fire are continually coming to light. In turning over the debris to-day the laborers came upon the body of a lad standing upright in a remote corner of the pit. The eyes were open and filmy; when the body was touched it crumbled to dust. It is believed to be the body of a boy who sold ginger bread in the pit. Fourteen bodies were found with no marks of fire. Death had been caused by suffocation. During the fire a policeman named Cling placed a handkerchief over his mouth and rescued several people. The last was a woman, and when he had got her out he discovered, to his amazement, that it was his wife, who had gone to the theatre unknown to him.

AMERICAN NEWS.

GOV. BARTLETT.

OAKLAND, Sep. 8.—The latest bulletin says the Governor is semi-unconscious; temperature and pulse high.

FIRE IN NEVADA.

AUSTIN, Nev., Sept. 8.—A fire last night at Ione destroyed Gage, Curtis & Co's warehouse, three dwellings and a livery stable. Loss, $10,000; no insurance.

HEAVY FAILURES.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—F. C. Davenport, metal dealer, failed to-day; liabilities, one hundred thousand dollars.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 8.—Kraft, Gross & Co. and the Illinois Wire Co., operated by the same firm, announced failure today. Liabilities heavy.

THE ANARCHISTS.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 8.—The latest rumor here in regard to the Anarchists' cases is to the effect that there is too much difference of opinion among the justices as to the form decisions should take, and the probability is now that the decision will not be filed this term, and the whole matter will go over to the spring term.

SUICIDED.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 8.—Geo. B. Crawford came up from San Francisco last night and stopped at the Western Hotel. He was assigned to a room on the fifth floor. About midnight he fell or jumped from the window, striking the stone pavement below, and was killed almost instantly. He is believed to have lost money by gambling.

AN ENGLISH AUTHOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Robert Louis Stevenson, English romancer and author, is at Victoria Hotel, having arrived here yesterday from England. He is traveling for his health and will spend the winter in Indianapolis, where Mrs. Stevenson was born, and will then continue his trip across the continent to California, going thence to Australia.

VOLCANO IN ALASKA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—H. H. McIntyre, Superintendent of the Alaska Commercial Company, just returned from the North, says snow covered the mountains 7000 feet high. Acoutan Island, Ounalaska, a month ago, began to belch forth fire and ashes and has been steadily at it ever since. Natives in the vicinity are terribly frightened.

A PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

WORCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 7.—The Prohibition State Convention met here today with 800 delegates present. Rev. W. H. Earle presided. The platform warns sincere temperance reformers of the State against the sophistries of the Republican party on the liquor question. Rev. W. H. Earle received the nomination for Governor.

A CUBAN EXPEDITION.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 8.—A Cuban expedition is believed to have sailed from here several days ago, intending to land upon the eastern portion of the Island and join Matagassa and other guerilla bands of the interior. The party is led by one Bercebien and armed with repeating rifles, improved revolvers, etc., and is well supplied with dynamite. Other parties are said to be arranging to follow from here, New Orleans, Jamaica and other points soon.

SMUGGLING OPIUM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Peter Johnson, fireman of the steamer Empire, which arrived in port yesterday from British Columbia, was arrested last evening by the customs inspector for smuggling opium. The officer found a can containing the drug in Johnson's pocket. Johnson endeavored to explain by saying that when he bought the can at Nanaimo he thought it contained oil.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., Sept. 8.—News was received this morning that a small band of Apaches are depredating Bayisbe and Optua, killing cattle. Four Mexicans have also fallen victims.

SOCORRO, N. M., Sept. 8.—Dr. Perkins was killed by Indians yesterday in Sierra county.

TUCSON, Ariz., Sept. 8.—Yaquis made a descent on the ranches near Yaqui river, killing two men. They have been forced back to their villages by state troops.

KILLED.

SONORA, Sept. 8.—John Taylor, Justice of the Peace of this city, was killed yesterday by a car load of wood capsizing on him.

CANADIAN NEWS.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 8.—E. B. Burpee and A. W. Moberley, members of the Railway Commission, have gone to Chicago, St. Louis and other western cities to enquire into the workings of the Interstate Commerce Act.

SIR JOHN'S THREAT.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 8.—It leaked out today that Sir John A. Macdonald has written to prominent Conservatives in this province, threatening that if the province continues its opposition to the Federal Government he will certainly go to the extreme limit and send in troops to quell those whom he is pleased to call rebels.

THE MONEY RAISED.

TORONTO, Sept. 5.—This morning's *Mail* says: We have authority for saying that Mr. Norquay has succeeded in raising a loan of a million dollars for railway purposes on the bonds of the Province of Manitoba. The money will be applied to the completion of the Red River Valley road.

THE CHICAGO EMIGRANTS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 8.—The indictment drawn up against the Chicago boodler McGarigle, which will be presented to the jury to-day, charges McGarigle, Pinkerton and Michael Hickey, of Chicago with conspiracy to injure James Baxter by making false evidence against him in a criminal case before the courts, and by placing his photograph in the rogue's gallery in Chicago. There are four courts. As soon as a true bill is found a bench warrant will be issued and forwarded to Detective Kellert and American officers who have been shadowing the fugitive ever since he arrived in Canada. Prosecutor Greenfield says he has no fears regarding the endorsement of the warrant by Ontario magistrates, and he believes they will not ignore the jurisdiction of the highest criminal court in the Dominion.

THE COMMISSION'S POWERS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 8.—The Government organs in Canada have the following today, and it is official: It is understood on excellent authority that although the exact working of the fishery commission is not known here, still sufficient of its nature has been ascertained to warrant the assumption that it will not be strictly confined to a consideration of the fisheries question proper, and the scope of the commission will be sufficiently large to enable the commissioners to exercise discretionary powers to consider and report upon commercial questions. Thus the whole matter relating to fisheries, including any measure in the way of reciprocal arrangements for the interchange of commodities and a mutual arrangement of certain trade relations between the United States and Canada may, it is believed, become subjects for consideration by the commission. This will be a cause for congratulation, as it leads to the hope that through the instrumentality of the commission an amicable and satisfactory settlement on a permanent basis of this long-pending question may be arrived at.

A NEWFOUNDLAND GALE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 8.—Reports received here today state that during the gale of Aug. 28, a vessel, name unknown, was wrecked on Langley Island, near St. Pierre, and no trace of her crew has yet been found; it is feared that they must have met a watery grave. Several large vessels went ashore on Dog Island near St. Pierre, and in many cases became total wrecks. One hundred thousand dollars will not cover the damage to property sustained by Newfoundland vessels that were on the banks during the storm. The French fisher, Cherrevel, reports having passed a large vessel bottom up on the banks. From the description it would appear to be the French vessel, Saint Pierre, with a crew of fifteen men. There are as many as five banking schooners missing from Burin, five from Grand Bank and one from Burgeo.

Sailing of the Abyssinia.

In consequence of the heavy fog prevailing in the gulf and Burrard Inlet on Wednesday morning the Abyssinia did not leave Vancouver until 10 o'clock, instead of at 6, as advertised. She arrived off the outer wharf at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The morning of leaving Vancouver the chief engineer reported that two of his assistants were incapacitated from work, one of whom was so seriously ill that it was deemed advisable to send him east via the C. P. R. en route to his home in England. An unsuccessful effort was made at Vancouver to replace these. Instructions were wired to Victoria to parties here to secure a couple; but only one had been obtained up to a late hour in the evening. On reaching Victoria delay occurred in consequence of the non-arrival of the Maude with the freight and passengers she was lightering to the ship's side. On second trip to be Abyssinia the Maude struck her with such force that it was feared some of the dead lights of the cabin port holes had been broken. Capt. Marshall at a late hour stated that he would lay at anchor until morning in order to allowed him an opportunity to make a thorough inspection of the lights and to have the damaged ones replaced by perfect ones. The cargo is a valuable one, composed largely of cotton goods, which are very susceptable to damage from the effect of salt water. Shortly after daybreak this morning the Abyssinia steamed down the straits and out to sea for Yokohama.

☞ **Roller Skating Rink Open Every Day.**

The Abyssinia Passengers.

Following are the passengers by the Abyssinia: Dr and Mrs Morris, Mr W H Taylor, Miss H S Alling, Mrs C D Straight and 2 children, Mr K Ito, Mr K Kisiki, Mr J D Churchward, Bishop Boom, Mr J Wynemura, Mr F Krebs, Rev and Mrs E W Clement, Mr and Miss F S T J Canfield, Mrs L H Clement, Mr C More, Mr R Tabain, Mr D Prickett, Mr T Saito, Rev and Mrs W H Murray, Ms K Yamao, Mr T Asuki, Mr J Murray, and 55 Chinese passengers.

Fire! Fire!!

The undersigned beg to notify their customers and the public generally that they can be found on Fort Street, two doors above Blanchard, until the premises lately occupied by them are rebuilt, and are now ready to supply all kinds of confectionery at lowest prices.

RUDGRAVE & ELLIS.

ON THE WING.

Movements of People We Know and have Read of.

Mr W. T. Doll, Winnipeg, is in the city and a guest at the Driard.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Abbott, Vancouver, are in the city.

Messrs. R. Genesch, Vienna, and D. Gerard, Bordeaux, are registered at the Driard.

Sir William Wiseman, Commander of H. M. S. Caroline, is a guest at the St. Charles Hotel, Portland.

Everett Frazar and E. Wells Frazar, of New York, are in the city. These gentlemen are interested in the Pacific Steamship service.

Capt. Webber, of the Pacific Steamship service, and Mr. D. E. Brown, Passenger and Freight Agent, Pacific Division, Vancouver, are registered at the Driard.

Mr. Joseph Gosnell leaves to-morrow morning for London, Ont., on a visit to his father, who is over 80 years of age, and whom he has not seen for fifteen years. He will be absent a few weeks.

Lord Herschell and party left for the South by way of the Sound for San Francisco this morning. They will travel overland from Tacoma. His Lordship last night to a TIMES representative expressed himself as highly pleased with his trip to America. His conceptions of Canada have been greatly enlarged. The vastness of the Northwest staggered him; the scenery in the mountains well repays any one coming all the way from England to behold the grandeur and beauty. With all he had seen in this province he was favorably impressed and felt confident the latent resources of the country so often referred to, would be developed and undreamt of riches yet brought from the "sea of mountains."

English Window Glass, 16 oz., all sizes; also Stained and Enamelled Glass, at Muirhead and Mann's Sash and Door Factory.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

Just Received,

TWO CARLOADS OF

Choice Eastern Butter.

ALSO

A Large Consignment of

Washington Territory Eggs.

A FULL LINE OF

MILLSTUFFS

IN STOCK, INCLUDING

FLOUR,

Sago, Tapioca, Oatmeal.

Cornmeal, Split Peas, Bran, Shorts, Oil Cake, Oats, Wheat, &c., &c.

☞ Ask your Grocer for BREAKFAST DELIGHT.

J. C. DEVLIN,

DeCosmos Block, Government St.

aug24 3m D&W

NEW TO-DAY.

ALBION HOTEL.

I BEG to inform my patrons that I am leaving for the East on Friday, 9th inst. During my absence the business will be carried on by Mr. T. Cliffe. Respectfully soliciting a continuance of your patronage. C. H. WARD.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 8. sept8 1w

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company,

(LIMITED.)

Location of Works, Hixon Creek, B.C

NOTICE.

THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON THE FOLLOWING described Stock on account of assessment levied on the 23rd of July, 1887 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Share.	Amount.
W. H. Redmond	1645	1000	$10 00
R. H. Benedict	1726	100	1 00
" "	1727	100	1 00
Jas. Carmichael	1714	100	1 00
" "	1715	100	1 00
" "	1716	100	1 00
" "	1717	100	1 00
" "	1718	100	1 00
J. Davies	1646	500	5 00
D. E. Campbell	1517	600	6 00
" "	1518	800	8 00
E. B. Carmichael	1520	200	2 00
H. H. Roycroft	1460	1 00	20 00
Henry Roycroft	1471	200	2 00
Henry Strange	1444	500	5 00
Hosy M'Pherridge	1661	100	1 00
" "	1662	100	1 00
" "	1663	100	1 00
" "	1664	100	1 00
" "	1665	100	1 00
" "	1666	500	5 00
John Smith	1500	900	9 00
W. Manson	1224	1000	10 00
W. Morrison	1068	1000	10 00
" "	1090	2000	20 00
" "	1128	500	5 00
" "	1129	500	5 00
" "	1130	200	2 00
" "	1131	200	2 00
" "	1132	200	2 00
" "	1133	200	2 00
" "	1134	100	1 00
" "	1135	100	1 00
" "	1136	500	5 00

And in accordance with law so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the Company, Quesnelle, B. C., on the 23rd day of September, 1887, at the hour of 2 p.m., to pay said delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Quesnelle, B. C., August 20, 1887. aug24 D&W2w

PANTS! PANTS! PANTS!

300 pair of Men's Pants from $1.50 per pair.

SUITS! SUITS! SUITS!

200 Tweed Suits from $7.50 per Suit.

BOYS' CLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY.

BOYS' EXTRA STRONG PANTS to Order, from 50 Cents per pair, at the

CHEAP VARIETY STORE

Masonic Building, Douglas Street.

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Has Removed to London House, Government St.

WITH 49 CASES

NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED.

sep8 GEO. H. MAYNARD, Proprietor.

JUST RECEIVED.

40,000 Grain Sacks, 2 bushel.
1,000 Dundee Bags, 3 bushel.
1,000 Wool Bags.
50 tons Coarse L. P. Salt.
50 tons Fine Dairy do., 50 lb. bags.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS EARLE,

Wharf Street.

aug28 1m

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FASHIONABLE CLOTHS

AT THE

ARTIST TAILORS.

A. GREGG & SON - - - Yates Street, opposite Langley.

august 9

Bon Marche Boot and Shoe Store,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

Mr. J. H. Baker is continually receiving fresh supplies of Boots and Shoes from all Fashionable Eastern Manufacturers. Some very fine lines lately opened.

Boots and Shoes made to order. Good value for your money.

Hudson's Bay Company.

The following Goods, ex "TITANIA," from London, are now on sale at Lowest Market Rates:

Bags, Blankets, Fire Bricks, Candles, Carpets, Guns, Gun-caps, Hessians, Mats, Matting, Paint, Rugs, Shot, Saws, Tin Plate, Provisions, Wines, Spirits and Vinegar.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

LEMP'S CELEBRATED ST. LOUIS BEER.
JOHN WIELAND'S EXPORT LAGER BEER, and
HALL'S LIGHT SPARKLING ENGLISH PALE ALE

NEW TO-DAY.

Pacific Telegraph Hotel,

STORE ST., VICTORIA.

P. O. BOX 443.

HAVING purchased from Mrs. Astrico the goodwill and business of the above well known Hostelry, I shall endeavor to sustain the reputation which the house has enjoyed in the past, and expect to see all old friends and patrons.

JONATHAN BERRIFIELD.

sep3 1w

NOTICE.

Messrs. Rand Bros.

HAVING closed their Victoria Branch, all communications addressed to them will be attended to by the B. C. Land and Investment Company [L/d.] sep3 1m

TENDERS.

SEPARATE OR WHOLE TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 12 o'clock noon for the erection of a Brick Block for E. Finnerty, Nanaimo.

Plans can now be seen at my office or at the store of E. Pimbury, Nanaimo.

E. H. FISHER Architect.

sep3 1d

P. H. DONOVAN,

ARCHITECT.

Office Fort street, between Blanchard and Cook's.

VICTORIA, B.C.

CANADA LIFE

Assurance Co.

Established 1847.

Capital Funds over $8,000,000
Annual Income over - - - - $1,500,000
Amount of Insurance in force over $40,000,000

Policies Indisputable and absolutely Unconditional after two years.

A. W. JONES, Agent.

aug3 1m eod

Drawing and Painting.

MRS. E. J. MILLER

Will Re-open Classes Sept. 16th.

ROOM 12, BOOK & M. F. BUILDING.

sep1